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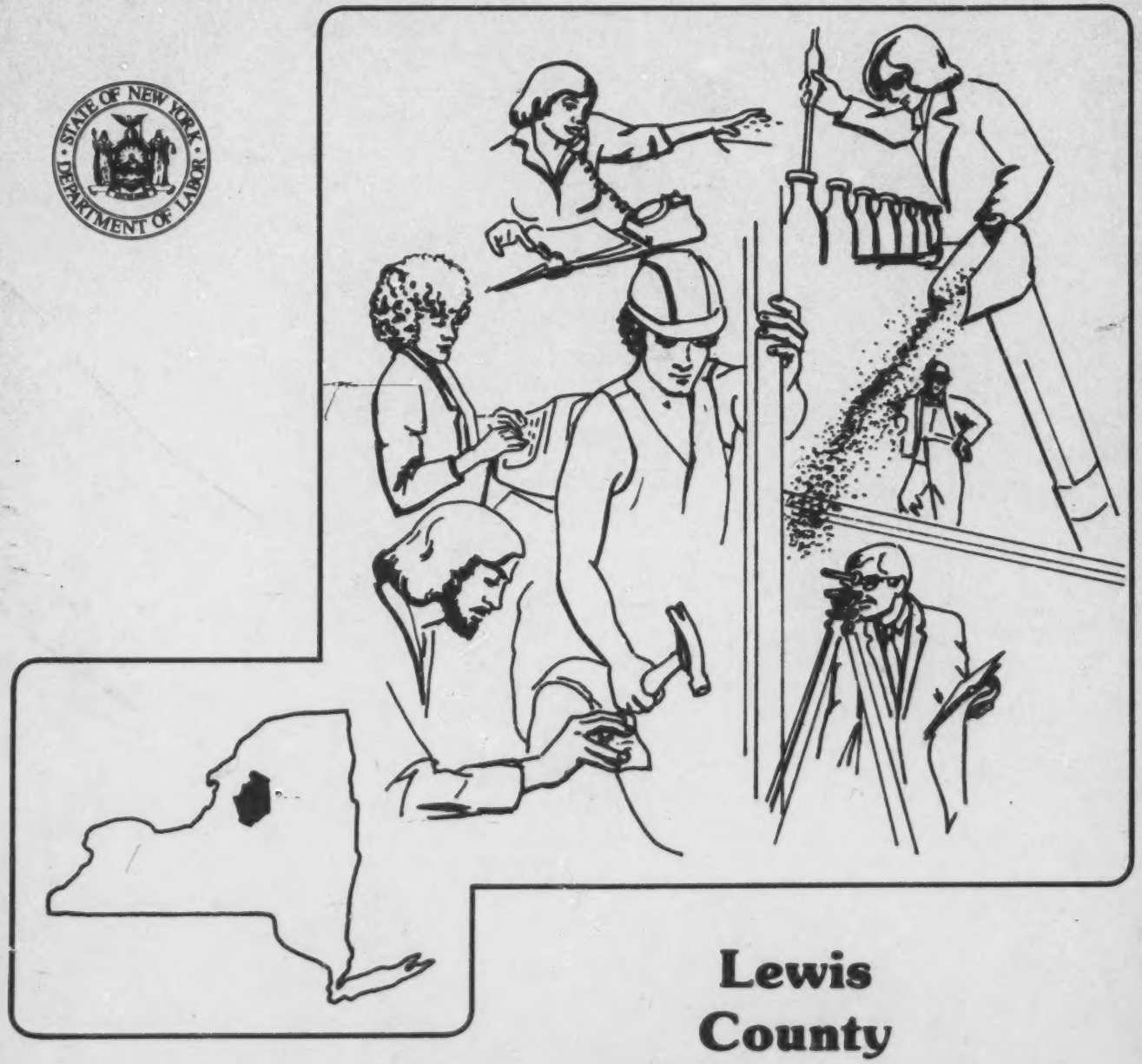
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Lewis County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Angelo J. Massa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Roger Evans and Mark Barbano with the assistance of Dorian Greene and Judy Thompson.

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

LEWIS COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 1983

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

LEWIS COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

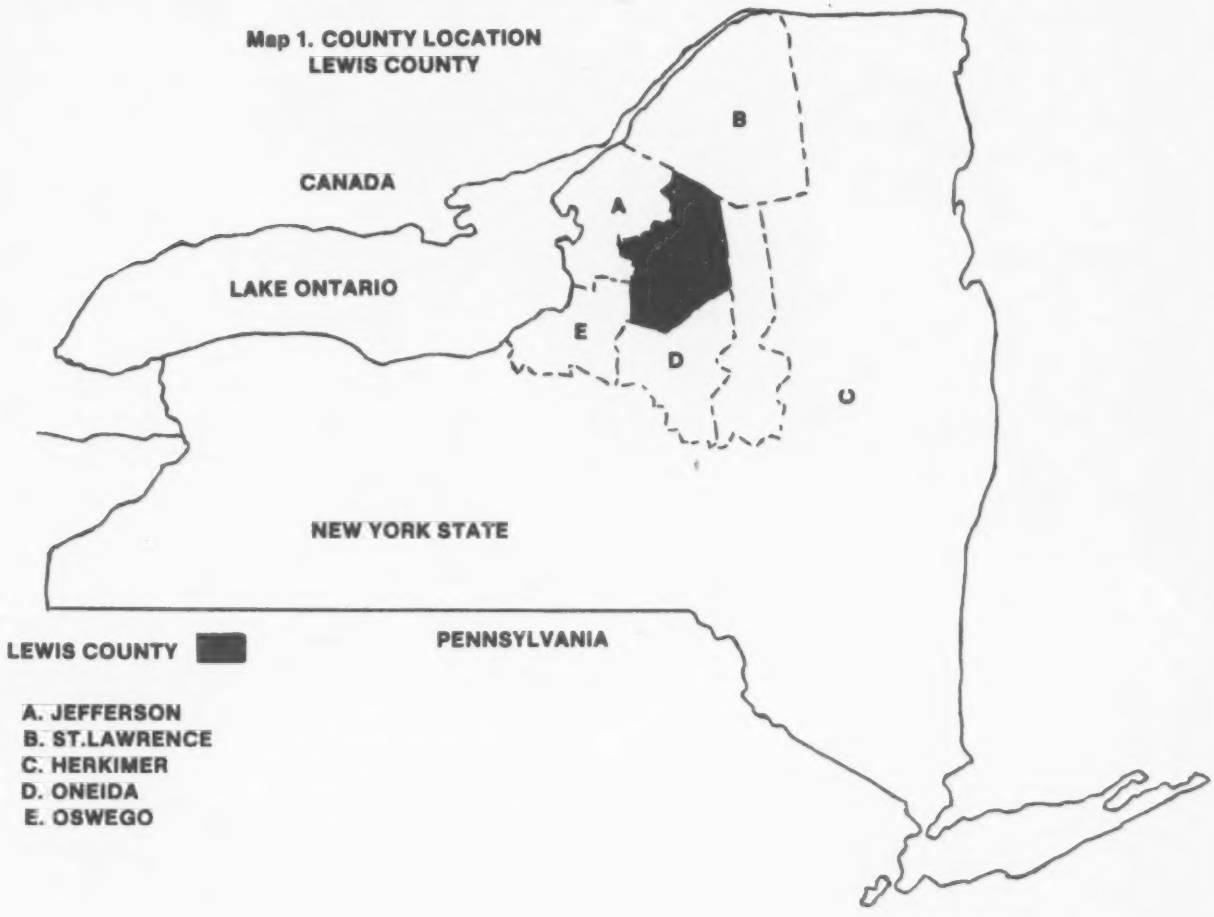
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights

Lewis County is located in the "North Country" region of New York State approximately 35 miles northeast of the City of Syracuse and twenty miles east of Lake Ontario. It is surrounded by the counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Oneida, and Oswego. Map 1 locates Lewis County and its neighboring counties.

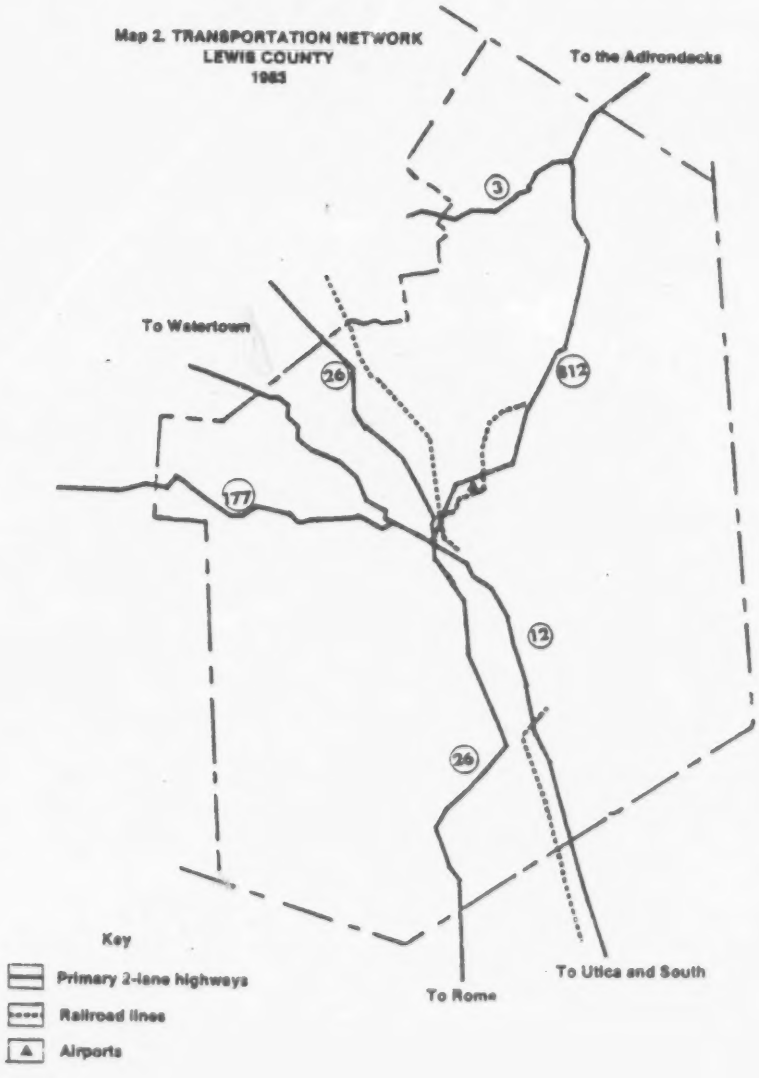


Transportation Facilities

Highways--Lewis County is bisected by 2 principal north-south arterials; Routes 12 and 812. Route 12 connects Lewis County with Utica to the south, and Watertown to the northeast. Route 812 travels northeast to Route 3 and the Adirondacks. Interstate Route 81, the major north-south arterial of Central New York, runs just west of Lewis County, and is accessible via secondary Route 177, or Route 12.

Rail--Conrail operates a freight line from Philadelphia, New York, north of Lewis County, down south through Carthage, Castorland, and on to Lowville. In Lowville, Conrail connects with the Lowville-Beaver River freight line running northeast to Beaver Falls. In the southern portion of the County, Conrail offers freight service from Utica, New York, north to Lyons Falls. Passenger service is not available in Lewis County.

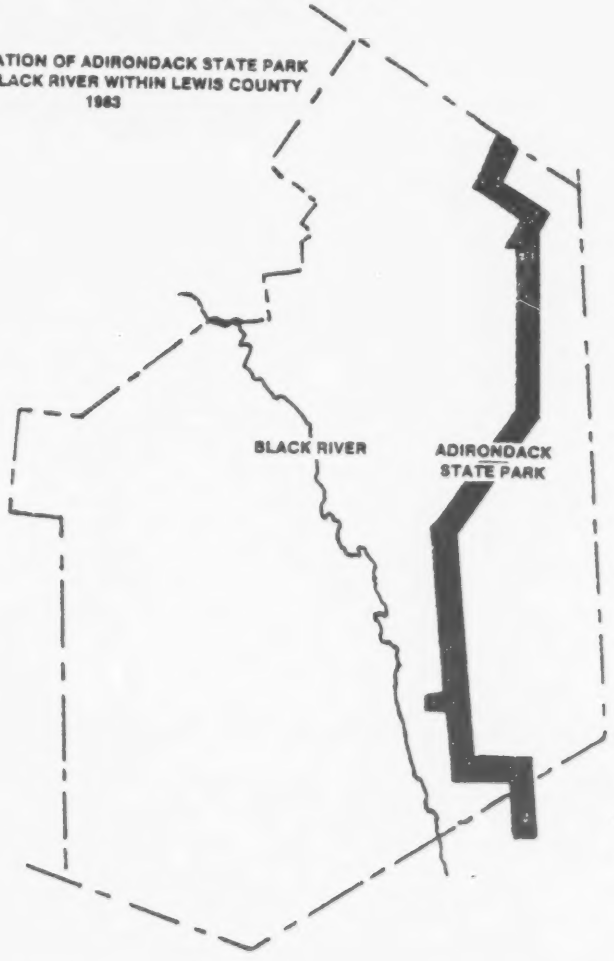
Air Transportation--Lewis County has one private airport (Duflo's Airport) serving small private aircraft. This is located in New Bremen, just east of Lowville. While the County doesn't have the facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at Oneida County Airport in Utica, or Hancock International Airport in Syracuse. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Lewis County in 1983.



Land Characteristics

The foothills of the Adirondack Mountains begin along the eastern border of Lewis County. Toward the center of the County runs the Black River Valley. The valley travels roughly north-south through Lewis County and contains most of the population of the County. All of the County west of the Black River, and parts of Jefferson, Oswego, and Oneida counties as well, is known as the Tug Hill Region. Much of this region west of the Black River Valley is a semi-wilderness area, famous both for timber production and recreational fishing. During the 1800's, spruce, hemlock, and pine from this area was used to build the piers and houses of New York City 1/. Map 3 presents the location of the Black River and the Adirondack State Park.

Map 3. LOCATION OF ADIRONDACK STATE PARK AND THE BLACK RIVER WITHIN LEWIS COUNTY 1983



In 1968, Lewis County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 0.5 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while woodlands accounted for very nearly two-thirds of all

1/ SOURCE: The Tug Hill Region, Preparing for the Future, Report of the Temporary State Commission on Tug Hill, February 1976, page 10.

land in the County and active agriculture utilized just over one-sixth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially, or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Lewis County and New York State in 1968.

Table 1 PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
LEWIS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

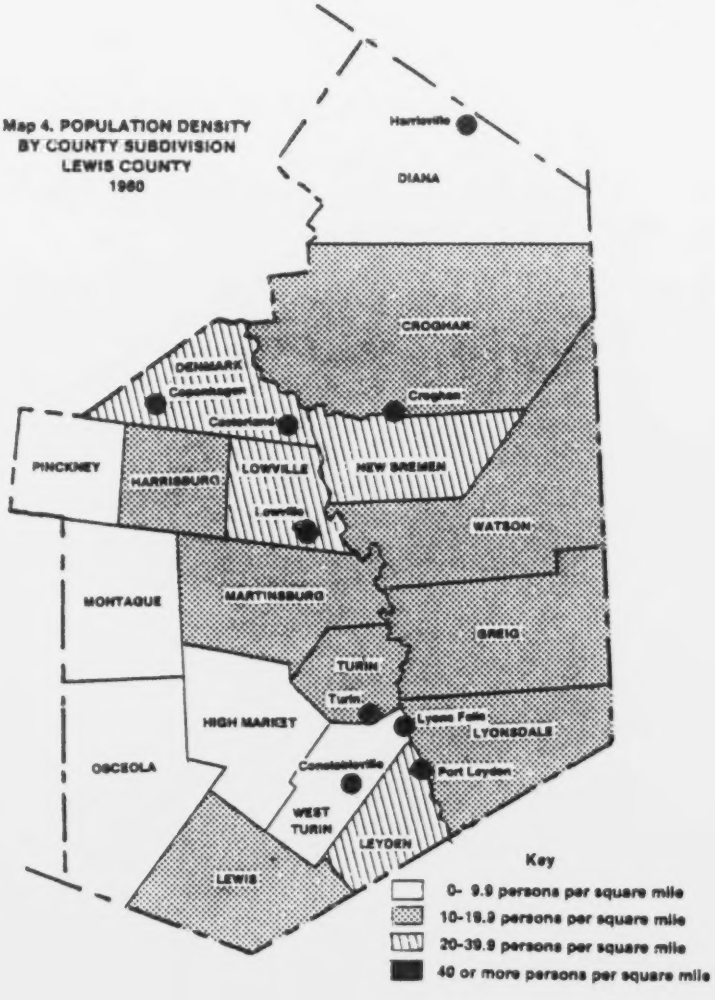
Category of use	Lewis County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,287.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	18.0	21.9
Woodlands, forest	49.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	15.8	17.6
Wet lands	10.1	4.2
Water	1.4	4.6
Residential high density	---	0.7
Residential medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential low and other	0.4	1.4
Commercial	---	0.4
Industrial	---	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	2.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.1	1.2
Transportation	---	0.5
Inactive or under construction	2.2	6.7

---Represents zero
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Lewis County was 25,035. The County's population averaged 19.5 persons per square mile. This was far less than the State average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked sixty-first among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,517 persons per square mile in the village of Lyons Falls to a low of 0.5 persons per square mile in the town of Montague. In general, towns with the lowest population densities were located in the far western portion of the county, bordering Jefferson and Oswego counties. The towns of Montague, Csceola, and Pinckney contained three of the four lowest population densities in Lewis County. This area is in the heart of the Tug Hill Region and includes the Tug Hill State Wildlife Management Area. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Lewis County by village and town for 1980.



From 1900 to 1980, Lewis County's population fell 8.7 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.6 percent. From 1900 through 1950, the population in Lewis County fell for 5 consecutive decades. Growth started in the 1950's and continued throughout the 1960's and 1970's. A county growth rate of 5.9 percent during the seventies was noteworthy since the statewide population dropped 3.7 percent during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates --by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Lewis County.

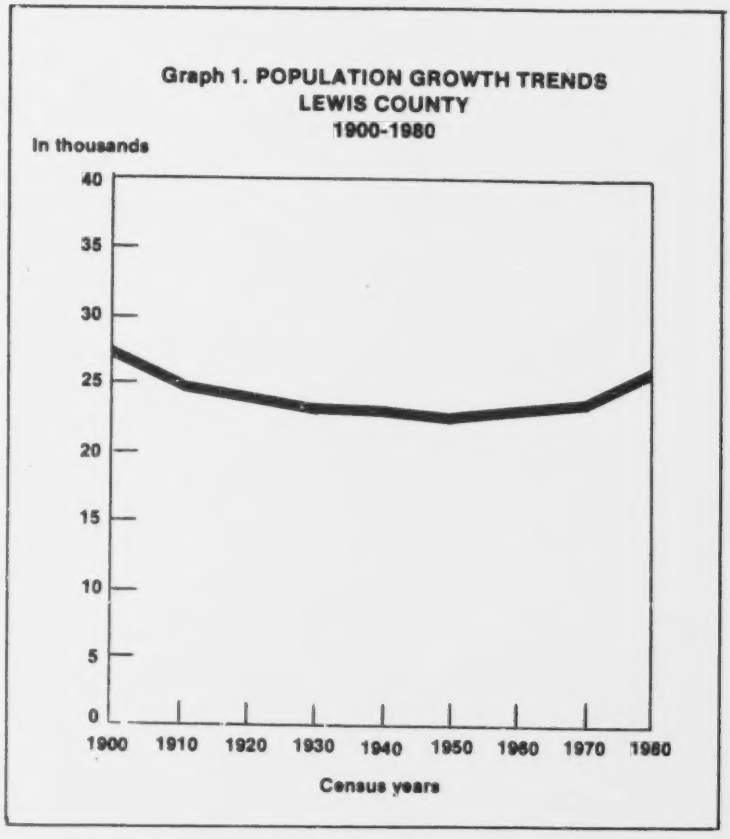


Table 2 DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND LEWIS COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Lewis County
1900	7,268,894	27,427
1910	9,113,614	24,849
1920	10,385,227	23,704
1930	12,588,066	23,447
1940	13,479,142	22,815
1950	14,830,192	22,521
1960	16,782,304	23,249
1970	18,241,391	23,644
1980	17,558,072	25,035

SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 987-1000.

Table 3 PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND LEWIS COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Lewis County
1900-1910	+ 25.4	- 9.4
1910-1920	+ 14.0	- 4.6
1920-1930	+ 21.2	- 1.1
1930-1940	+ 7.1	- 2.7
1940-1950	+ 10.0	- 1.3
1950-1960	+ 13.2	+ 3.2
1960-1970	+ 8.7	+ 1.7
1970-1980	- 3.7	+ 5.9
1900-1980	+141.6	- 8.7

While the population of Lewis County, as a whole, grew 11.2 percent during the 30-year period, 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the County experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the Town of Watson grew 117.1 percent compared to a 77.0 percent decline in the Town of Montague. Most of the growth was confined to the eastern part of the county in the towns of New Bremen, Watson, Greig, and Lyonsdale, which contains some of the County's richest and most arable farm land. This area is easily accessible to Route 12, Lewis County's principal commuter route. Although these four towns comprised only 23.3 percent of the County's population in 1980, they accounted for 79.9 percent of the growth from 1950-1980. The greatest rates of decline occurred in the sparsely populated towns of Montague, Pinckney, and Harrisburg, located in the heart of the Tug Hill Semi-Wilderness Area in the western portion of the County. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Lewis County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by County subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

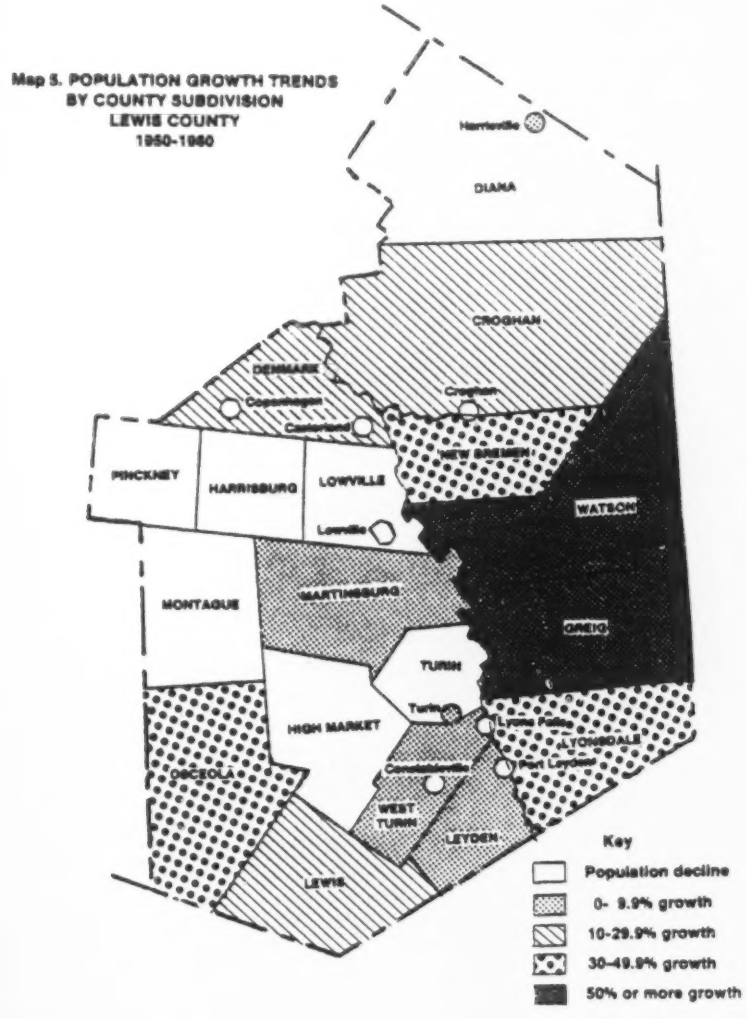


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
LEWIS COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places over 2,500				
Lowville Village	3,671	3,616	3,671	3,364
Places under 2,500				
Castorland Village	308	321	327	277
Constableville Village	378	439	347	330
Copenhagen Village	690	673	734	656
Croghan Village	772	821	765	703
Harrisville Village	868	842	836	937
Lyons Falls Village	864	887	852	755
Port Leyden Village	841	898	862	740
Turin Village	273	323	293	284
Towns				
Croghan Town	2,544	2,697	2,559	2,824
(Croghan Village-part)	(432)	(453)	(396)	(383)
Denmark Town	2,154	2,214	2,359	2,448
(Castorland Village)	(308)	(321)	(327)	(277)
(Copenhagen Village)	(690)	(673)	(734)	(656)
Diana Town	1,717	1,641	1,649	1,709
(Harrisville Village)	(868)	(842)	(836)	(937)
Greig Town	642	693	774	1,115
Harrisburg Town	480	423	431	418
High Market Town 1/	121	95	89	-
Lewis Town	584	587	649	720
Leyden Town	1,622	1,715	1,677	1,660
(Port Leyden Village-part)	(660)	(671)	(625)	(539)
Lowville Town	4,623	4,635	4,754	4,575
(Lowville Village)	(3,671)	(3,616)	(3,671)	(3,364)
Lyonsdale Town	873	942	1,013	1,135
(Lyons Falls Village-part)	(70)	(71)	(101)	(84)
(Port Leyden Village-part)	(181)	(227)	(237)	(201)
Martinsburg Town	1,387	1,469	1,516	1,494
Montague Town	139	73	58	32
New Bremen Town	1,729	1,963	2,040	2,316
(Croghan Village-part)	(340)	(368)	(369)	(320)
Osceola Town	244	181	167	321
Pinckney Town	439	357	319	305
Turin Town	856	878	805	824
(Turin Village)	(273)	(323)	(293)	(284)
Watson Town	586	781	1,072	1,272

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
West Turin Town	1,781	1,905	1,713	1,867
(Constableville Village)	(378)	(439)	(347)	(330)
(Lyons Falls Village-part)	(794)	(816)	(751)	(671)
TOTAL: Lewis County	22,521	23,249	23,644	25,035

1/ Annexed to town of West Turin December 31, 1973.
SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 987-1000; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
LEWIS COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 - 2,999				
Lowville Village	- 1.5	+ 1.5	- 8.4	- 8.4
Places under 2,500				
Castorland Village	+ 4.2	+ 1.9	- 15.3	- 10.1
Constableville Village	+ 16.1	- 21.0	- 4.9	- 12.7
Copenhagen Village	- 2.5	+ 9.1	- 10.6	- 4.9
Croghan Village	+ 6.3	- 6.8	- 8.1	- 8.9
Harrisville Village	- 3.0	- 0.7	+ 12.1	+ 7.9
Lyons Falls Village	+ 2.7	- 3.9	- 11.4	- 12.6
Port Leyden Village	+ 6.8	- 4.0	- 14.2	- 12.0
Turin Village	+ 18.3	- 9.3	- 3.1	+ 4.0
Towns				
Croghan Town	+ 6.0	- 5.1	+ 10.4	+ 11.0
(Croghan Village - part)	(+ 4.9)	(- 12.6)	(- 3.3)	(- 11.3)
Denmark Town	+ 2.8	+ 6.5	+ 3.8	+ 13.6
(Castorland Village)	(+ 4.2)	(+ 1.9)	(- 15.3)	(- 10.1)
(Copenhagen Village)	(- 2.5)	(+ 9.1)	(- 10.6)	(- 4.9)
Diana Town	- 4.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	- 0.5
(Harrisville Village)	(- 3.0)	(- 0.7)	(+ 12.1)	(+ 7.9)
Greig Town	+ 7.9	+ 11.7	+ 44.1	+ 73.7
Harrisburg Town	- 11.9	+ 1.9	- 3.0	- 12.9
High Market Town	- 21.5	- 6.3	---	---
Lewis Town	+ 0.5	+ 10.6	+ 10.9	+ 23.3
Leyden Town	+ 5.7	- 2.2	- 1.0	+ 2.3
(Port Leyden Village - part)	(+ 1.7)	(- 6.9)	(- 13.8)	(- 18.3)

Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Lowville Town	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	- 3.8	- 1.0
(Lowville Village)	(- 1.5)	(+ 1.5)	(- 8.4)	(- 8.4)
Lyonsdale Town	+ 7.9	+ 7.5	+ 12.0	+ 30.0
(Lyons Falls Village - part)	(+ 1.4)	(+ 42.3)	(- 16.8)	(+ 20.0)
(Port Leyden Village - part)	(+ 25.4)	(+ 4.4)	(- 15.2)	(+ 11.0)
Martinsburg Town	+ 5.9	+ 3.2	- 1.5	+ 7.7
Montague Town	- 47.5	- 20.5	- 44.8	- 77.0
New Bremen Town	+ 13.5	+ 3.9	+ 13.5	+ 34.0
(Croghan Village - part)	(+ 8.2)	(+ 0.3)	(- 13.3)	(- 5.9)
Osceola Town	- 25.8	- 7.7	+ 92.2	+ 31.6
Pinckney Town	- 18.7	- 10.6	- 4.4	- 30.5
Turin Town	+ 2.6	- 8.3	+ 2.4	- 3.7
(Turin Village)	(+ 18.3)	(- 9.3)	(- 3.1)	(+ 4.0)
Watson Town	+ 33.3	+ 37.3	+ 18.7	+117.1
West Turin Town	+ 7.0	- 10.1	+ 9.0	+ 4.8
(Constableville Village)	(+ 16.1)	(- 21.0)	(- 4.9)	(- 12.7)
(Lyons Falls Village - part)	(+ 2.8)	(- 8.0)	(- 10.7)	(- 15.5)
TOTAL: Lewis County	+ 3.2	+ 1.7	+ 5.9	+ 11.2

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Lewis County's population residing in rural areas increased slightly. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 61.5 percent of the county population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 67.9 percent of the total.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Lewis County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 25.8 years in 1970 to 28.1 years in 1980, while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth less than 15 years of age accounted for 33.5 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 26.5 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force.

From 1980 to 1985, the age distribution of the County is projected to follow roughly the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. However, the 15-19 year age group will show a decline, from 10.4 percent of the total in 1980 to 8.6 percent of the County population in 1985. This reflects declining birth rates during the late 1960's. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Lewis County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.

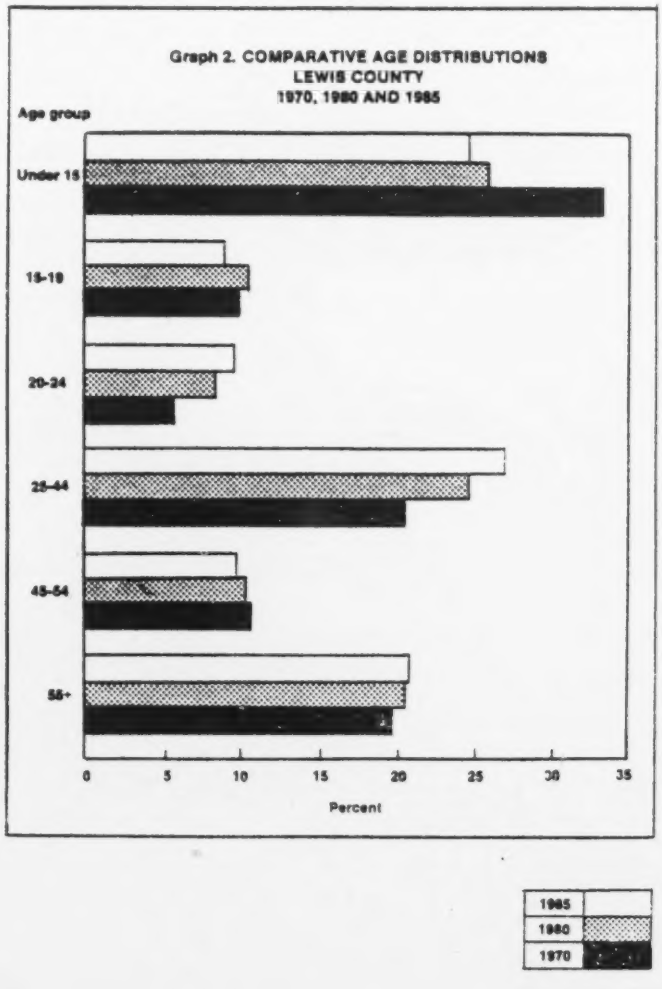


Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Lewis County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Lewis County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
LEWIS COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15 years	6,637	26.5	3,427	27.4	3,210	25.6
15-19 years	2,609	10.4	1,351	10.8	1,258	10.0
20-24 years	2,014	8.0	1,002	8.0	1,012	8.1
25-44 years	6,086	24.3	3,129	25.0	2,957	23.6
45-54 years	2,515	10.1	1,228	9.8	1,287	10.3
55 and older	5,174	20.7	2,375	19.0	2,799	22.4
Total	25,035	100.0	12,512	100.0	12,523	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	28.1	27.2	29.2
State	31.8	30.3	33.2

Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	50.0	50.0
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18,45, and 46.

In 1980, Lewis County's population was 99.5 percent white, 0.1 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.1 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.1 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.3 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as Hispanic. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Lewis County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
LEWIS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Lewis County	25,035	24,918	15	32	35	35	80
Croghan Town	2,824	2,808	1	1	1	13	8
(Croghan Village -part)	(383)	(378)	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Denmark Town	2,448	2,443	3	-	2	-	11
(Castorland Village)	(277)	(277)	-	-	-	-	(1)
(Copenhagen Village)	(656)	(656)	-	-	-	-	(8)
Diana Town	1,709	1,701	-	1	5	2	4
(Harrisville Village)	(937)	(934)	-	(1)	-	(2)	(1)
Greig Town	1,115	1,109	1	-	5	-	7
Harrisburg Town	418	408	-	-	1	9	4
Lewis Town	720	715	-	2	1	2	3
Leyden Town	1,660	1,657	1	1	1	-	8
(Port Leyden Village-part)	(539)	(537)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
Lowville Town	4,575	4,546	2	11	16	-	13
(Lowville Village)	(3,364)	(3,342)	(2)	(5)	(15)	-	(11)
Lyonsdale Town	1,135	1,135	-	-	-	-	-
(Lyons Falls Village-part)	(84)	(84)	-	-	-	-	-
(Port Leyden Village-part)	(201)	(201)	-	-	-	-	-
Martinsburg Town	1,494	1,486	1	4	2	1	1
Montague Town	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
New Bremen Town	2,316	2,302	5	7	1	1	8
(Croghan Village -part)	(320)	(319)	-	-	(1)	-	-
Osceola Town	321	321	-	-	-	-	2
Pinckney Town	305	304	1	-	-	-	-
Turin Town	824	823	-	1	-	-	-
(Turin Village)	(284)	(283)	-	(1)	-	-	-
Watson Town	1,272	1,266	-	2	-	4	4
West Turin Town	1,867	1,862	-	2	-	3	7
(Constableville Village)	(330)	(330)	-	-	-	-	-
(Lyons Falls Village-part)	(671)	(667)	-	(1)	-	(3)	(1)

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanic is not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanic persons were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census tape file 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Lewis County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 117 nonwhites in the County, 41.9 percent were 17 years or younger and 6.0 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 33.4 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and older, accounted for 11.7 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Lewis County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
LEWIS COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	25,035	2,099	6,279	13,744	2,913
White	24,918	2,088	6,241	13,683	2,906
Black	15	1	6	6	2
Other	102	10	32	55	5
Hispanic	80	8	29	38	5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the composition of Lewis County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 5.3 percentage points (from 38.0 percent in 1970 to 43.3 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 2.5 percentage points (from 75.4 percent in 1970 to 72.9 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 1.6 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends. The County LFPR for men declined more than it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased at a slower rate than it did in either the State or the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Lewis County, New York State, and the United States.

The resident labor force of Lewis County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a higher labor force participation rate.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Lewis County	
Overall	56.3	57.9	+1.6
Male	75.4	72.9	-2.5
Female	38.0	43.3	+5.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.3	59.5	+2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	-3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
		United States	
Overall	58.2	62.0	+3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	-1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
LEWIS COUNTY
1974 - 1982

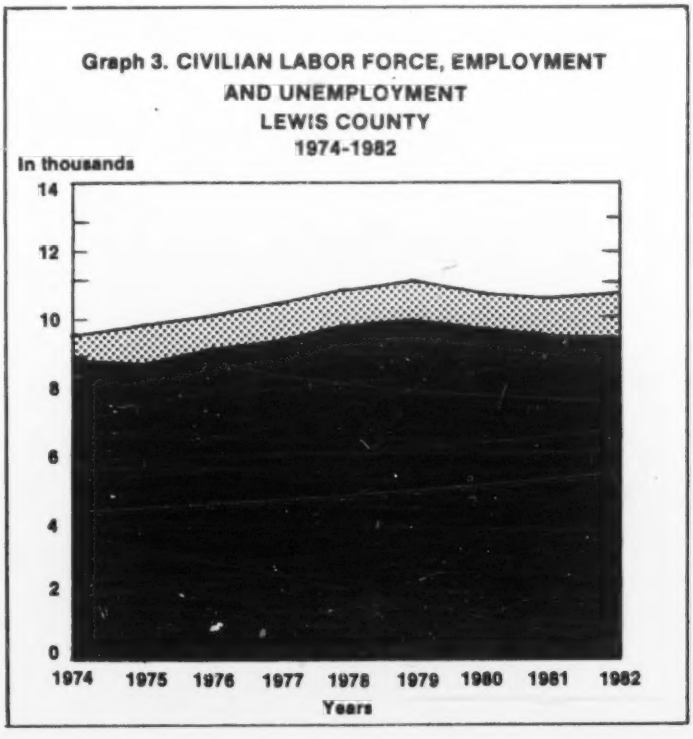
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Civilian labor force	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.7
Employment	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.5
Unemployment	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate	7.4	11.4	10.4	10.3	9.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.7

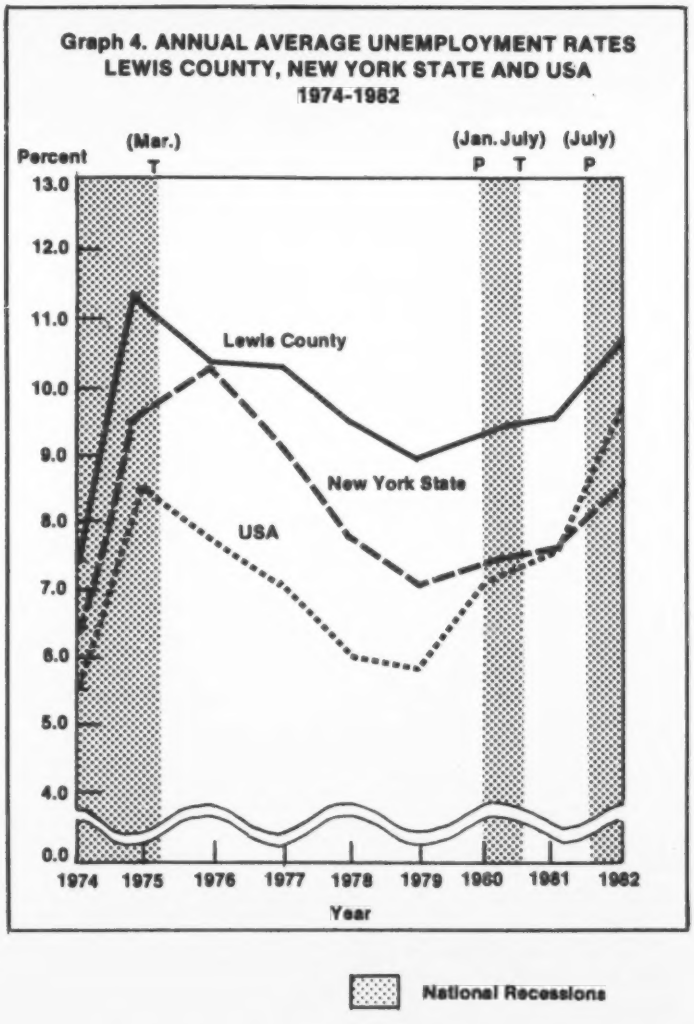
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1982, Lewis County's civilian labor force grew 11.1 percent, an average annual growth rate of 1.4 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the County's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. The labor force grew 3.2 percent in the recession year of 1975, easily outpacing the State and national expansion rates of 1.2 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. Labor force growth remained strong throughout 1978, as the County growth rate continued to top that of New York State. The labor force in Lewis County dipped 2.6 percent in 1980 with the advent of the current recession, then leveled out in 1981 and 1982. The changes in the number of employed persons in the County followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred during the recovery period following the 1975 downturn. Successive employment gains were posted from 1976 through 1979.

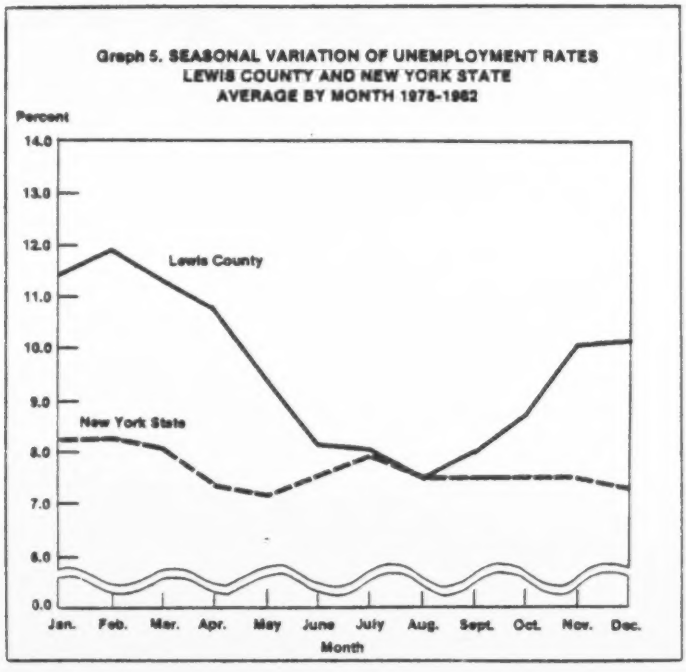
Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Lewis County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. Unemployment peaked in the years 1975 through 1977. This mark was equalled again in 1982 due to the recession. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Lewis County's labor force and its components during the period 1974 to 1982.



During the 1974-1982 period, Lewis County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The County rate, however, always exceeded both the State and national rates. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Lewis County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1982.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were generally more pronounced for Lewis County than for New York State. In both the County and the State, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Lewis County and New York State during the period 1974 to 1982.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Lewis County

A local economy, such as that of Lewis County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Lewis County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Lewis County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1982) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1982

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Lewis County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	36.7	19.8	22.3
Nonmanufacturing, total	63.3	80.2	77.7
Construction	3.1	2.9	4.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	1.9	5.9	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	14.5	20.3	22.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	8.8	5.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	8.4	24.1	21.3
Government	33.4	18.0	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Lewis County specialized in manufacturing (most notably paper products) and government during the period 1979 to 1982. Lewis County's abundant timber and water resources gave birth to the County's leading export industry, paper products. Manufacturing accounted for over one-third of all jobs in the County compared to roughly one-fifth of the jobs in the State and nation. Government accounted for 33.4 percent of the jobs in the County, but only 18.0 percent of jobs statewide and 17.7 percent nationally. Major employers in Lewis County are listed below.

Firms	Product
American Machine and Foundry	bowling pins
Beaverite Products Inc.	loose leaf ringbinders
Boise Cascade Corp.	bookcover materials & paperboard
Climax Mfg. Co.	paper boxes
Georgia Pacific Corp.	fine papers
Harrisville Mfg. Corp.	snow plows
Kraft Inc.	cream and cheddar cheese
Lally Mfg. Corp.	thermal underwear
Lewis County	government
Lewis County Hospital	health care

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Lewis County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Lewis County, New York State, and the nation over the period between three-year average 1970-1972 to three-year average 1980-1982.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1980-1982

Industrial sector	Lewis County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+10.8	+ 2.5	+25.7
Manufacturing, total	+ 2.2	-15.1	+ 3.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+16.4	+ 7.9	+33.6
Construction	+42.1	-22.3	+11.3
Transportation, communication, and utilities	+46.6	-11.2	+13.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+31.2	+ 1.7	+32.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+10.2	+10.1	+39.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+ 6.1	+28.1	+57.1
Government	+11.7	+ 5.5	+24.0

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1970-1972) and the current period (1980-1982).

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 33.6 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 3.8 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth followed by finance, insurance, and real estate; government; and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth of Lewis County's nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but lagged far behind that of the nation over the period. The County experienced growth in all major industry divisions. Nonmanufacturing increased

16.4 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs rose only 2.2 percent. Within the County's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Vigorous growth occurred in transportation, communication, and utilities; construction; and wholesale and retail trade, while moderate expansion took place in government; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in nonmanufacturing grew at a higher rate than manufacturing, the share attributed to nonmanufacturing increased while the percentage of total employment in manufacturing declined. The change in the distribution of Lewis County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1980-1982 LEWIS COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1980-1982	Change from 1970-1972 to 1980-1982
Nonagricultural employment, total	5,000	5,600	+600
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.4	36.3	-3.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	63.7	+3.1
Construction	2.4	3.1	+0.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	1.5	1.9	+0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	12.4	14.7	+2.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	2.1	-0.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	8.8	8.4	-0.4
Government	33.3	33.5	+0.2

Labor Market Stability in Lewis County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations

in employment (previously mentioned), as well as industrial conflicts and industrial expansions and contractions.

Industrial Conflicts

During the period January 1981 through August 1983, there were two labor-management disputes involving paper mills operated by the Boise-Cascade Corporation. Two mills in Beaver Falls represented by the United Papermakers International Union Local 926 were involved in a work-stoppage from July 3, 1981 to November 3, 1981. The dispute involved 76 persons. One Boise-Cascade paper mill in Lowville engaged in a labor-management dispute between August 21, 1981 and September 2, 1981. This dispute involved 96 members of the United Papermakers International Union Local 1988.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through September 1983 there were few reported changes in Lewis County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Lewis County during the period are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
LEWIS COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1983

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Specialty Paperboard Division Lowville Boise Cascade Corporation	Addition to an existing facility	+13
Bowling Products Group Lowville AMF, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Lewis County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Lewis County residents by source for 1976 and 1980.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF LEWIS COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 AND 1980

($ million)

Source	1976	1980	Change 1976 to 1980		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1980
Total personal income	$109.1	$158.5	49.4	45.3	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	72.0	102.8	30.8	42.8	66.0	64.9
Property income	15.9	25.3	9.4	59.1	14.6	16.0
Transfer payments	21.3	30.4	9.1	42.7	19.5	19.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned. Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1980 total personal income in Lewis County climbed 45.3 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1980, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 64.9 percent of the total personal income of Lewis County residents compared with 66.6 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 19.2 percent of personal income in Lewis County and property income added 16.0 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 14.8 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 18.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Lewis County, accounted for 38.1 percent of the total in 1980. Government employers were a distant second, adding 20.1 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Lewis County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1980.

Income derived from agriculture, manufacturing, and government accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the County than Statewide. Table 16 compares 1980 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Lewis County with that earned in the State, for each industry division.

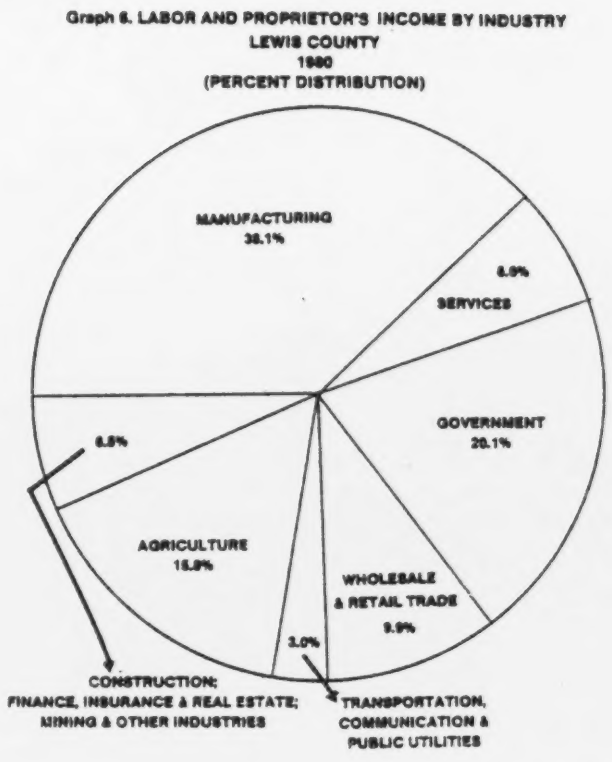


Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN LEWIS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1980

($ millions)

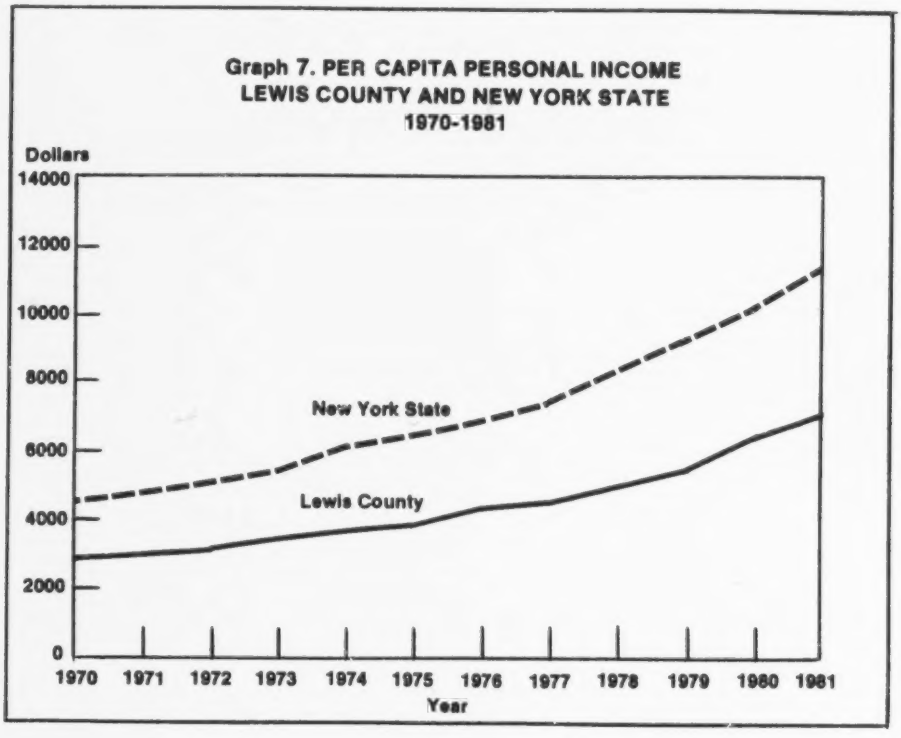
Industry	Lewis County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	97.8	100.0	134,367.6	100.0
Agriculture	15.4	15.8	688.6	0.5
Manufacturing	37.3	38.1	30,836.3	22.9
Mining	*	-	233.7	0.2
Construction	4.1	4.2	4,599.9	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	9.7	9.9	21,490.2	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	1.8	1.8	13,914.6	10.4
Transportation, communication, and utilities	2.9	3.0	11,715.2	8.7
Services	6.5	6.7	29,959.3	22.3
Other	0.4	0.4	364.8	0.3
Government	19.6	20.1	20,565.0	15.3

* Less than $100,000.
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $37.3 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Lewis County and was paid to Lewis County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Lewis County's labor and proprietors' income was $102.8 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 15) and $97.8 million when recorded by place of work. This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income in Lewis County was paid to individuals who resided in the County and commuted to jobs located in neighboring counties. During the 1970 Census period it was found that over twice as many persons commuted to jobs outside Lewis County as did residents from outside the County commute to jobs in Lewis County. Jefferson and Oneida counties were most heavily commuted to and from, followed by St. Lawrence County.

Per Capita Income

In 1981, per capita personal income in Lewis County was $7,155 and ranked fifty-ninth among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1981 was $11,460. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Lewis County and the State for the period 1970-1981. During the 11-year period, Lewis County's per capita income grew by 149.2 percent while the State figures increased by 148.9 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Lewis County industries whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in manufacturing nondurable goods; transportation, communication, and utilities; and construction paid the highest weekly wage during the period 1978-1982. Service industries, retail trade, and agriculture were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 17 presents the average weekly wages paid by Lewis County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1978-1982.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
LEWIS COUNTY
1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	130	158	182	226	147
Mining	211	-	-	-	-
Construction	431	277	288	319	339
Manufacturing-durable goods	212	238	254	257	266
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	255	278	311	337	354
Transportation, communication, and utilities	261	300	301	362	345
Wholesale trade	175	189	203	218	221
Retail trade	122	138	150	155	160
Finance, insurance, and real estate	157	159	174	188	196
Service	104	101	111	116	124
Government	170	182	207	225	243

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 18 presents the 1983 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Lewis County. Table 19 gives projections of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines during 1983, based on family income criteria.

Table 18. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR LEWIS COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	4,860	6,540	8,220	9,900	11,580	13,260	14,940	16,620
Lower Living Standard Income levels								
70 percent LLSIL	3,940	6,450	8,850	10,930	12,900	15,090		
85 percent LLSIL	4,780	7,830	10,750	13,270	15,660	18,320		
100 percent LLSIL	5,620	9,210	12,650	15,620	18,430	21,550		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,680 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,190 for each additional person

85 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,660 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,120 for each additional person

Table 19. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL, LEWIS COUNTY 1983 PROJECTIONS

Income levels	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	3,300
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	3,700
85 percent LLSIL	4,800
100 percent LLSIL	6,000

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During the 1982 Calendar Year, an average of 4,855 Lewis County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $112.76 per recipient compared to $144.02 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1982, an average of 77.5 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 21.5 percent received Home Relief payments, and 1.0 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 20 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Lewis County during 1982.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
LEWIS COUNTY
1982

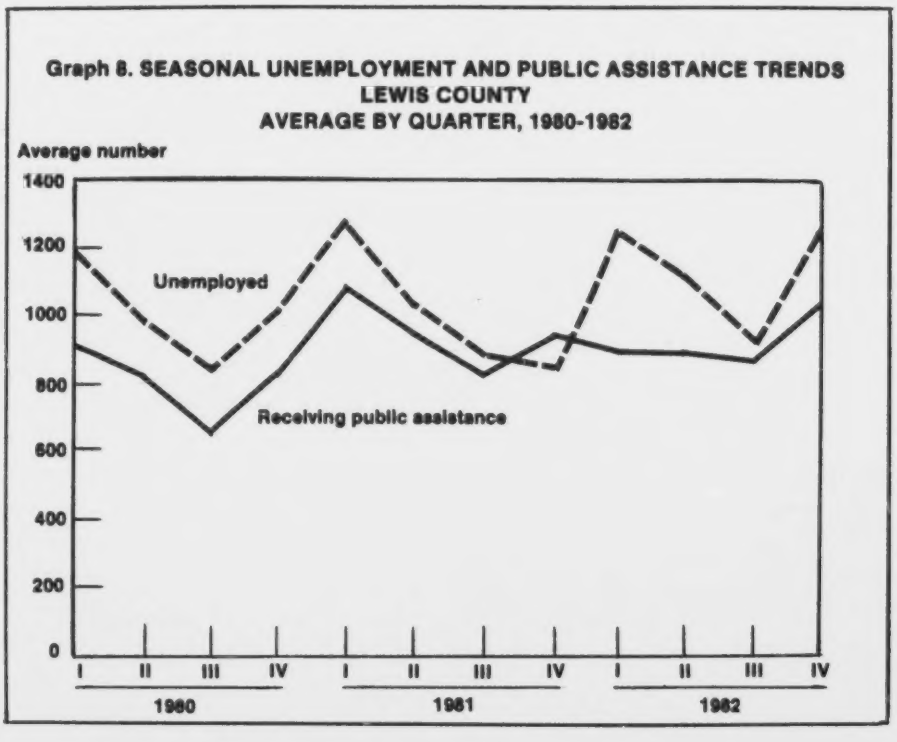
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	887	699	180	8	-
February	896	710	182	4	-
March	946	738	203	4	1
April	922	757	161	4	-
May	911	746	165	-	-
June	894	690	203	1	-
July	875	666	196	13	-
August	878	678	194	4	2
September	889	696	185	8	-
October	883	694	189	-	-
November	942	711	226	5	-
December	1,269	894	329	45	1
12-month average	933	723	201	8	-

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Lewis County for 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 20 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. Normally, both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall 1981 enrollments in public and non-public schools in Lewis County totaled 5,717. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 51.6 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 48.4 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1981-1982 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 96.0 percent of total school enrollments in Lewis County compared to 82.8 percent for the State. Table 21 presents the distribution of students in Lewis County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 21. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
LEWIS COUNTY
1981 - 1982

School designation	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	Total
Total	2,952	2,765	5,717
Public	2,752	2,736	5,488
Nonpublic	200	29	229

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1981-82; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1981-82; prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

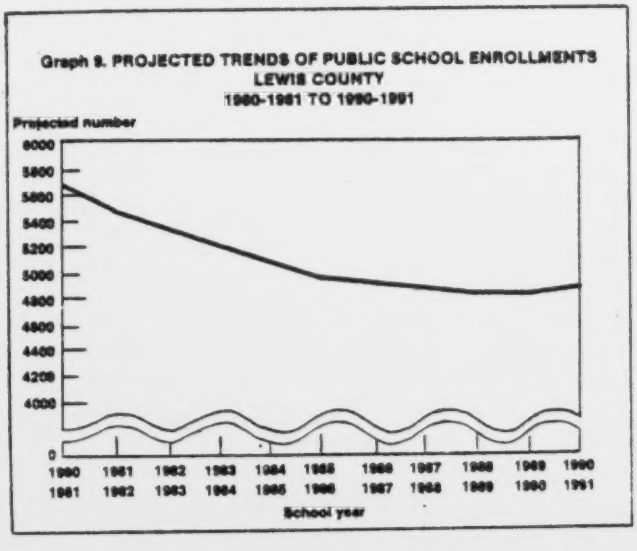
Fewer students were enrolled in schools in New York State and in Lewis County during the 1980-81 school year than during the preceding school year. Although total enrollments fell at a faster rate statewide than in the County, the rate of decline in public schools was nearly the same for both the County and the State. Private school enrollments dropped slightly faster in the County than they did in the State. Table 22 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Lewis County during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years and the percent change in enrollments in public and non-public schools in the State and County.

Table 22. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND LEWIS COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1980-81 - 1981-82

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1980-81	1981-82	
New York State	3,469,209	3,317,023	-4.4
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	-3.1
Nonpublic	608,838	546,383	-10.3
Lewis County	5,871	5,717	-2.6
Public	5,670	5,488	-3.2
Nonpublic	201	229	13.9

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the eighties and then turn up slightly after the 1988-89 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1980-81 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 14.8 percent from 5,670 to 4,833 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Lewis County during the period 1980 to 1991.



There were 452 students who graduated from Lewis County high schools in 1982. Of this number, 43.9 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 70.3 percent statewide. The percentage of Lewis County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a slightly smaller fraction of the new graduates in the County than in the State.

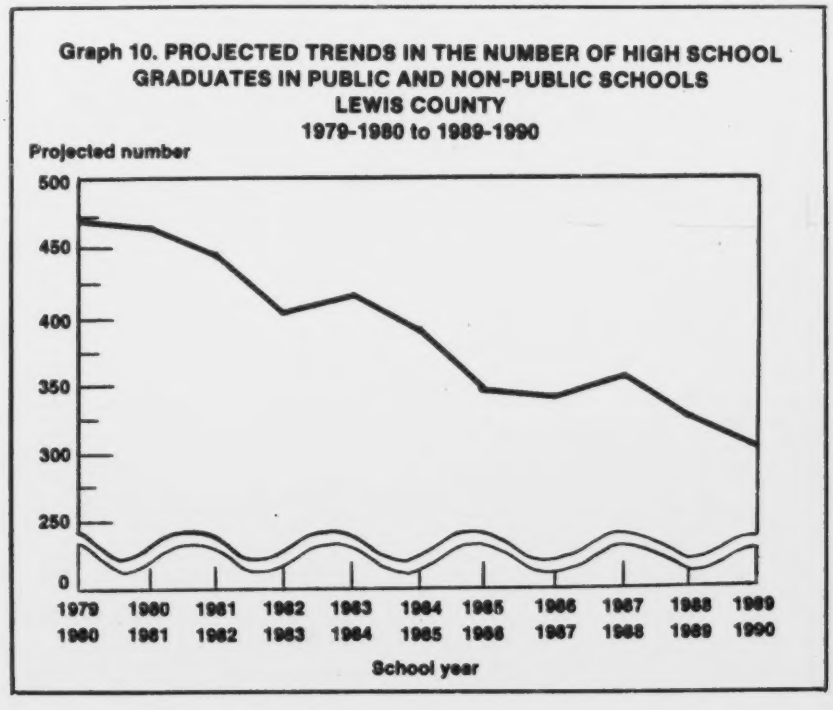
Table 23 presents the intentions of 1982 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Lewis County. The data reflect the status of graduates as reported in the Fall of 1982.

Table 23. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND LEWIS COUNTY

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	226,856	41.1	25.1	4.1	20.3	3.9	5.4
Public	194,605	37.1	26.5	3.9	22.2	4.4	5.8
Nonpublic	32,251	65.3	16.6	5.1	9.3	1.0	2.8
Lewis County	452	13.2	28.7	2.0	38.9	7.5	9.5
Public	452	13.2	28.7	2.0	38.9	7.5	9.5
Nonpublic	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1982; prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, NY.

The size of Lewis County's high school graduating class is projected to continue its general decline throughout the 1980's. Only in 1983-84 and in 1987-88 will there be slight gains to counter this trend. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Lewis County over the period 1979 to 1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1981-82 school year, 99.8 percent of the student population in Lewis County was white. The remaining 0.2 percent were distributed as follows: 0.1 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander (figures do not add due to rounding). The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Beaver River School District. Table 24 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County during the 1981-82 school year.

Table 24. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN LEWIS COUNTY 1981-82

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.8
Beaver River	0.2	0.2	0.2	99.4
Copenhagen	-	-	-	100.0
Harrisville	-	-	-	100.0
Lowville	*	-	0.1	99.9
South Lewis	*	*	0.1	99.8

*Less than 0.1%.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1981-82; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Dept., Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Lewis County. These programs are listed below:

Educational institution	Programs
Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida BOCES Lewis County Area Occupational Center Route 12 Glenfield, New York 13343	Agriculture Education Agriculture Production Agricultural Mechanics Conservation Distributive Education General Merchandising-Sales Health Occupation Education Nurse, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide)

Educational institution	Programs
Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida BOCES (continued)	Business and Office Education General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education Automotive Body and Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Carpentry Electrical Occupations Machine Shop-Machine Tool Cosmetology Quantity Food Occupations Other Trade, Industry, Service

SOURCE: Directory of Occupational Education Programs in New York State; Prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Dept., Office of Occupational and Continuing Education.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 25 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Lewis County had at least 5 applicants during the period October 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and placements for each occupation, and the percentage of applicants that the Job Service successfully steered into new jobs.

The figures presented in Table 25 are indicative of the work experience of Lewis County's available labor force. An excess of available workers was found in most all occupational groups available. High unemployment during the period examined (over 12.0 percent of the labor force) inflated the number of applicants available for work in most occupations. But Job Service records from the late 1970's and earlier 1980's show an excess labor supply in most all available occupational groups during periods of lower unemployment. Table 25 may be viewed as a representative sample of the available labor force in Lewis County. Because the New York State Job Service does not handle all job placement activity in the County, it can be assumed that the actual number of available workers, and in some cases the placement percentages, are higher.

Table 25. APPLICANTS AVAILABLE AND PLACEMENTS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
LEWIS COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Applicants placed during period	Percent of applicants placed during period
Occupational group, total	850	114	13.4
Professional, technical and managerial	76	5	6.6
Clerical and sales	191	69	36.1
Services	118	9	7.6
Farming, fishery, and forestry	34	1	2.9
Processing	23	2	8.7
Machine trades	88	2	2.3
Benchwork	30	7	23.3
Structural work	125	7	5.6
Miscellaneous	195	17	8.7
Selected occupations			
Professional, technical and managerial			
Preschool, primary, & kindergarten	6	2	33.3
Education, n.e.c.	6	0	NA
Trade managers & officials	5	0	NA
Service managers & officials	8	0	NA
Social & welfare work	14	0	NA
Clerical and Sales			
Secretaries	14	1	7.1
Stenographers	8	0	NA
Typists & type-writing machine operators	9	1	11.1
Steno, typing, filing, & related	26	4	15.4
Bookkeepers & bookkeeping machine operators	8	2	25.0
Cashiers & tellers	14	1	7.1
Accounting & statistical clerks	8	0	NA
Computing & account-recording	10	4	40.0
Shipping, receiving, stock, & related	58	55	94.8
Information & reception clerks	7	1	14.3
Sales occupations, miscellaneous commodities	14	0	NA

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Applicants placed during period	Percent of applicants placed during period
Service			
Waiter/waitress & related	22	1	4.5
Chefs & cooks, hotels & restaurants	16	2	12.5
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	5	0	NA
Attendants; hospital, morgue, & related	18	0	NA
Security guards & correction officers	13	1	7.7
Porters & cleaners	19	5	26.3
Farming, Fishery, Forestry			
Domestic animal farming	15	0	NA
Forest conservation	6	0	NA
Logging & related	5	1	20.0
Processing			
Calendering, sizing, coating, & related	6	0	NA
Machine Trades			
Metal machining	9	0	NA
Motorized vehicle & engineering equipment mechanics & repairers	16	1	6.2
Farm mechanics & repairers	6	0	NA
Engine, power transmission, & related mechanics	10	0	NA
Paperworking	18	0	NA
Benchwork			
Sewing machine operators, nongarment	10	6	60.0
Structural Work			
Body workers, transportation equipment	7	0	NA
Arc welders & cutters	9	0	NA
Assembly, installation & repair of lighting equipment & building wiring	9	2	22.2
Installation & repair of electrical products	5	0	NA
Carpenters & related	34	1	2.9
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, & related	5	0	NA

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Applicants placed during period	Percent of applicants placed during period
Roofers & related	5	1	20.0
Miscellaneous construction	27	1	3.7
Miscellaneous structural work	7	0	NA
Miscellaneous			
Trailer-truck drivers	13	0	NA
Truck drivers, heavy	16	0	NA
Truck drivers, light	7	0	NA
Passenger transportation	6	0	NA
Packaging	6	0	NA
Hoisting & conveying	5	0	NA
Moving & storing	5	0	NA
Packaging & materials handling	131	17	13.0

NA = For occupations in which no applicants were placed, the percent of applicants placed was not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
LEWIS COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	3,364
Rural	21,671
Families	6,313
Households	8,120

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	4,746	2,756	1,990
Married	11,283	5,643	5,640
Separated	264	141	123
Widowed	1,510	254	1,256
Divorced	595	291	304

3) Housing units (all types)	11,604
Urban	1,439
Rural	10,165
Year-round housing units*	8,781
Occupied	8,051
Vacant	730
Seasonal/migratory units	2,823

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	1,564	1,001	563
2 persons	2,171	1,771	400
3 persons	1,357	1,117	240
4 persons	1,336	1,145	191
5 persons	827	731	96
6+ persons	796	702	94

*Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
**Median persons/unit - 2.71

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	285
10,000 - 14,999	386
15,000 - 19,999	465
20,000 - 24,999	641
25,000 - 29,999	473
30,000 - 34,999	491
35,000 - 39,999	306
40,000 - 49,999	416
50,000 - 79,999	330
80,000 - 99,000	18
100,000 - 149,999	10
150,000 - 199,999	2
200,000+	2
Median value	26,400

6)

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	8,021	6,446	1,575
Black	4	0	0
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	10	6	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	8	2
Other	6	0	0
Spanish origin householders	18	9	9
White	13	7	6
Unknown/unreported	5	2	3

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
LEWIS COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980 Total	1980 Male	1980 Female	Change Number	1970-1980 Percent
Under 5 years	2,233	2,099	1,068	1,031	-134	-6.0
Under 1 year	439	427	221	206	-12	-2.7
1 year	448	425	210	215	-21	-4.7
2 years	444	450	235	215	+6	+1.4
3	451	404	203	201	-47	-10.4
4	451	393	199	194	-58	-12.9
5 to 9 years	2,756	2,098	1,095	1,003	-658	-23.9
5	534	371	191	180	-163	-30.5
6	554	384	214	170	-170	-30.7
7	552	439	225	214	-113	-20.5
8	540	437	227	210	-103	-19.1
9	576	467	238	229	-109	-18.9
10 to 14 years	2,933	2,440	1,264	1,176	-493	-16.8
10	662	482	249	233	-140	-22.5
11	570	478	250	228	-92	-16.1
12	582	485	259	226	-97	-16.7
13	564	501	253	248	-63	-11.2
14	595	494	253	241	-10.1	-17.0
15	576	583	297	286	+7	+1.2
16 to 19 years	1,768	2,026	1,054	972	+258	+14.6
16 to 21	2,310	2,830	1,456	1,374	+520	+22.5
16	504	584	279	305	+80	+15.9
17	569	574	299	275	+5	+0.9
18	412	449	238	211	+37	+9.0
19	283	419	238	181	+136	+48.1
20 to 24 years	1,349	2,014	1,002	1,012	+665	+49.3
20	321	400	198	202	+79	+24.6
21	221	404	204	200	+18.3	+82.8
25-29	1,302	1,946	1,009	937	+644	+49.5
30-34	1,151	1,600	855	745	+449	+39.0
35-44	2,505	2,540	1,265	1,275	+35	+1.4
45-54	2,419	2,515	1,228	1,287	+96	+4.0
55-59	1,106	1,177	623	554	+71	+6.4
60-64	984	1,084	512	572	+100	+10.2
65-74	1,455	1,658	774	884	+203	+14.0
75-84	884	932	375	557	+48	+5.4
85+	223	323	91	232	+100	+44.8
16 and over	15,146	17,815	8,788	9,027	+2,669	+17.6
55 and over	4,652	5,174	2,375	2,799	+522	+11.2
All ages	23,644	25,035	12,512	12,523	+1,391	+5.9
Median age	25.8	28.1	27.2	29.2	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
LEWIS COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	460	451	0	0	6	3
5,000 to 7,499	503	503	0	0	0	0
7,500 to 9,999	579	577	0	0	0	2
10,000 to 14,999	1,278	1,274	0	0	2	2
15,000 to 19,999	1,345	1,341	0	0	0	4
20,000 to 24,999	908	908	0	0	0	0
25,000 to 34,999	856	856	0	0	0	0
35,000 to 49,999	301	301	0	0	0	0
50,000 or more	151	145	0	0	4	0
Mean	$18,448	$18,434	0	0	$36,685	$11,864

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	17,191	2,617
55-59	1,031	108
60-64	946	121
65 and over	2,334	410
Race		
Total	21,502	3,256
White	21,429	3,225
Black	0	0
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	59	14
Hispanic	88	9

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of Poverty Level	Number of persons
Below 75 percent	1,965
75 to 124 percent	3,143
125 to 149 percent	1,919
150 to 199 percent	3,714
Above 199 percent	14,017

.4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	6,417	$16,736
Earnings		
Wage and salary	5,873	15,496
Nonfarm self employment	978	8,932
Farm self employment	794	9,975
Interest, dividents, or net profit	3,778	2,179
Social Security	2,492	4,117
Public Assistance	577	2,333
Other	2,376	3,053

5) Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	793	$ 9,215
1 worker	2,269	14,903
2 or more workers	3,321	23,075

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of the new Office of Management and Budget definitions (eff. 6/30/83) of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSA's).

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers

hold second jobs--and the effects of difference commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the mid-week of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categories all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home.
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may by provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assits SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups; White; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific rage categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hwaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United State. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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LEWIS COUNTY